Punjab District Gazetteers
Jhelum District Gazetteers
Supplement 1905.

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VOLUME XIII A.

JHELUM DISTRICT GAZETTEER

SUPPLEMENT

1905.

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NOTE.

The Plates contained in this volume are photographs which were reproduced experimentally with a view to their accompanying the revised edition of the Jhelum Gazetteer, if they proved sufficiently successful. The result was, however, far from satisfactory; and the size of the Gazetteer volumes having been altered meanwhile from foolscap to octavo, it has not been considered worth while to reprint a selection of the Plates in the latter size: but a fairly large number of copies being already printed on foolscap paper, it has been arranged to bind them separately, and issue them as far as they will go with the copies of the new Gazetteer.

A few explanatory notes are added regarding the Plates, which are intended to illustrate the scenery of the district, and some of its archæological remains.

Plate I.—The Gandhála valley is perhaps the finest in the Jhelum Salt Range: it is also a site of considerable antiquarian interest. (Gazetteer, page 9, and pages 41 to 46).

Plate II.—Jhelum. This Plate has fared very badly at the hands of the reproducer: the hillock in the background represents the snows of the Pír Panjál.

Plate III.—Rohtás Fort. (Gazetteer, pages 30 to 34).

Plate IV.—Tilla. (Gazetteer, pages 34 to 36).

Plate V.—(1) Jhelum Pabbi: more or less typical of the undulating sandstone country, which occupies all the northern part of the district.

(2). Kusak Fort, on a peak overlooking the Pind Dádan Khán plain. (Gazetteer, page 50).

Plate VI.—Nandana pass and temple: a place of historical interest. (Gazetteer, pages 46 and 47). One of the precipitous gorges, which frequently occur on the southern face of hills, especially in the western part of the Salt Range.

Plate VII.—(1) Rawál. Fairly typical of the villages at the foot of the hills, in the Pind Dádan Khán plain.

(2). Khewrah village, well known in connection with the Mayo Salt Mine. Shows the barren appearance of the southern face of the Salt Range.

Plate VIII.—The valley of Choa Saidan Sháh. (Gazetteer, page 9).

(2). On the road from Choa to Kitás.

Plate IX.—(1) A typical high valley on the Salt Range.

(2). Kitás. A well known *tírtha*. As regards its archæological associations, see Gazetteer, pages 41 to 46.

Plate X.—(1) Kitás pool in fair time.

(2). The Malot temples. (Gazetteer, pages 38 to 40).

Plate XI.—(1) Kallar Kahár. (Gazetteer, page 9).

(2). Intended to show the confused and barren nature of the southern face of the hills.

Plate XII.—An attempt to show the character of the broad uplands, which occupy the top of the Salt Range.

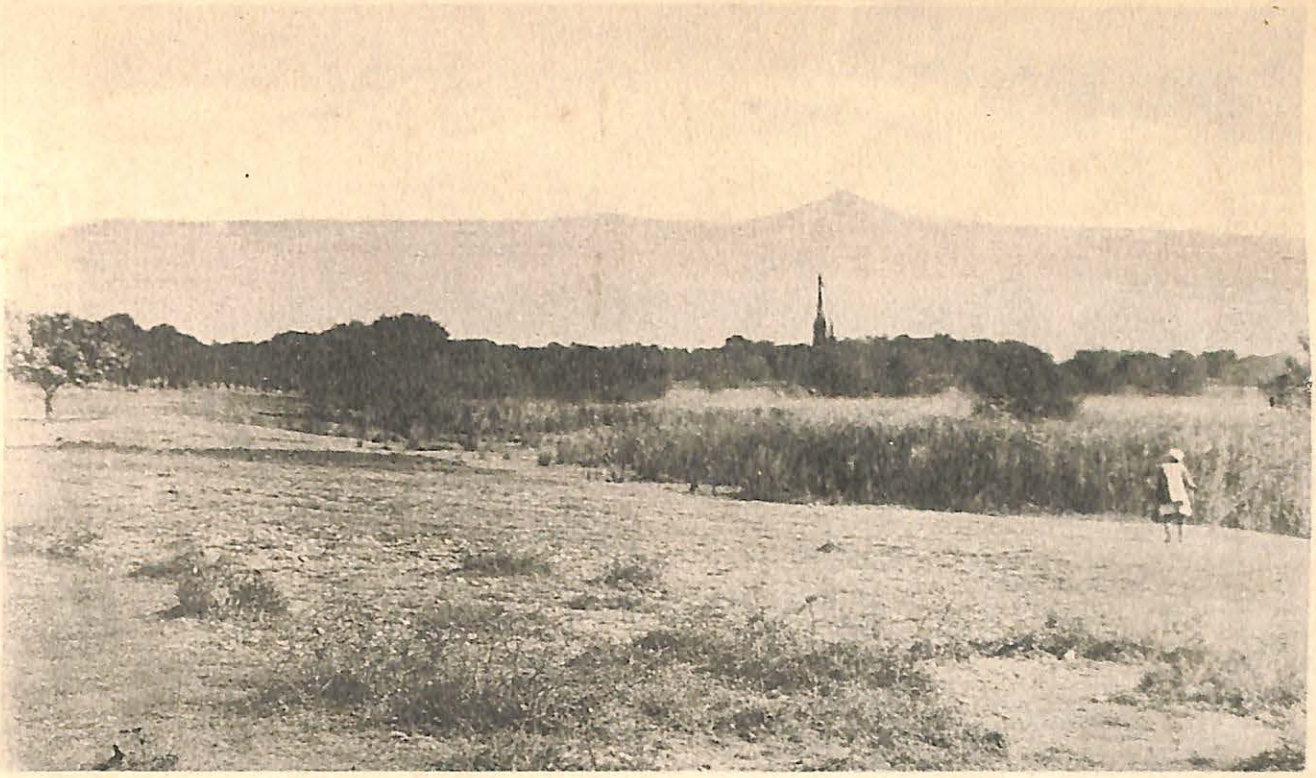
PLATE I.



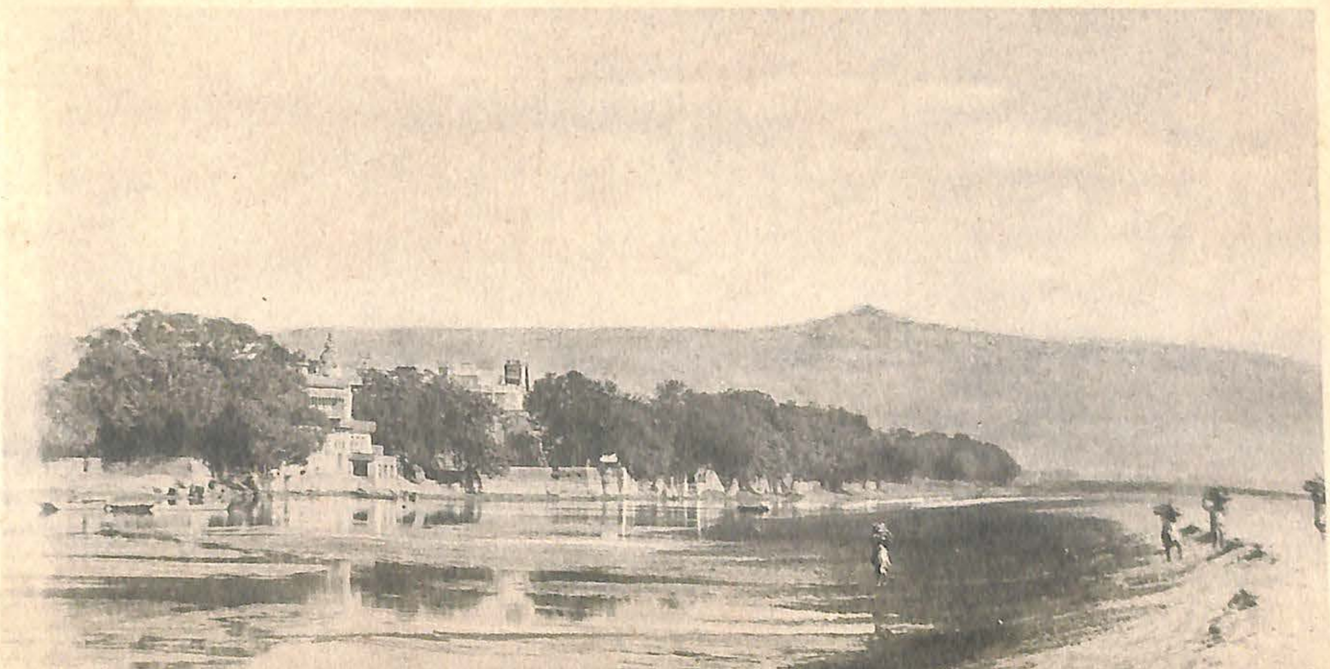
Photogravure.

Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, January 1901.

GANDHALA VALLEY, JHELUM SALT RANGE.



NEAR JHELUM.



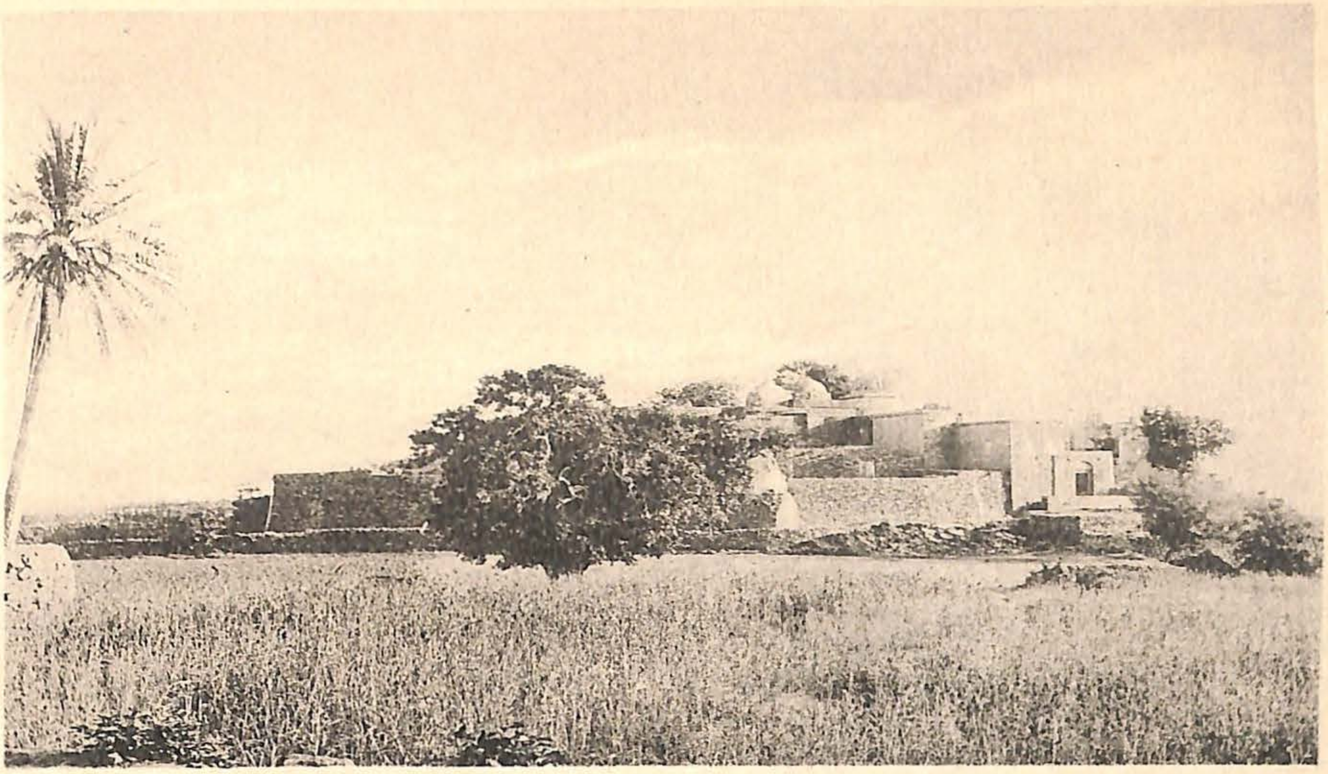
JHELUM CITY.



ROHTAS SOHAL GATE.



ROHTAS.



JOGI TILLA.



ON TILLA HILL.



IN THE JHELUM PABBI.



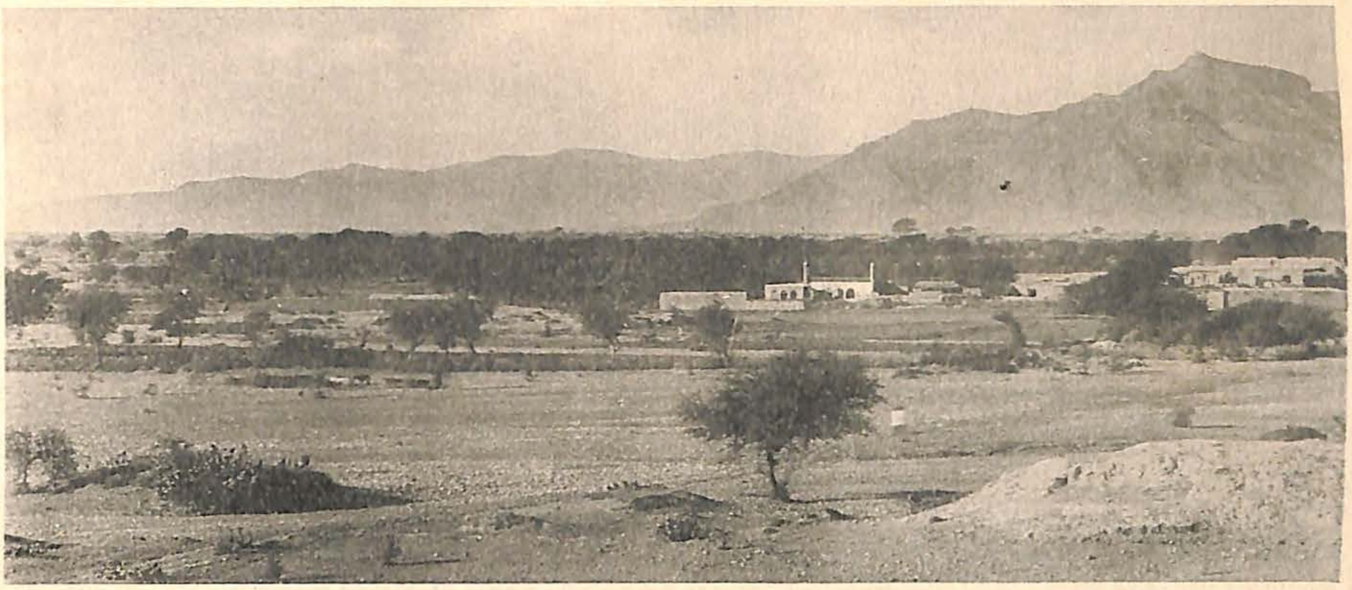
KUSAK.



VIEW OVER THE PLAINS NEAR NANDANA.



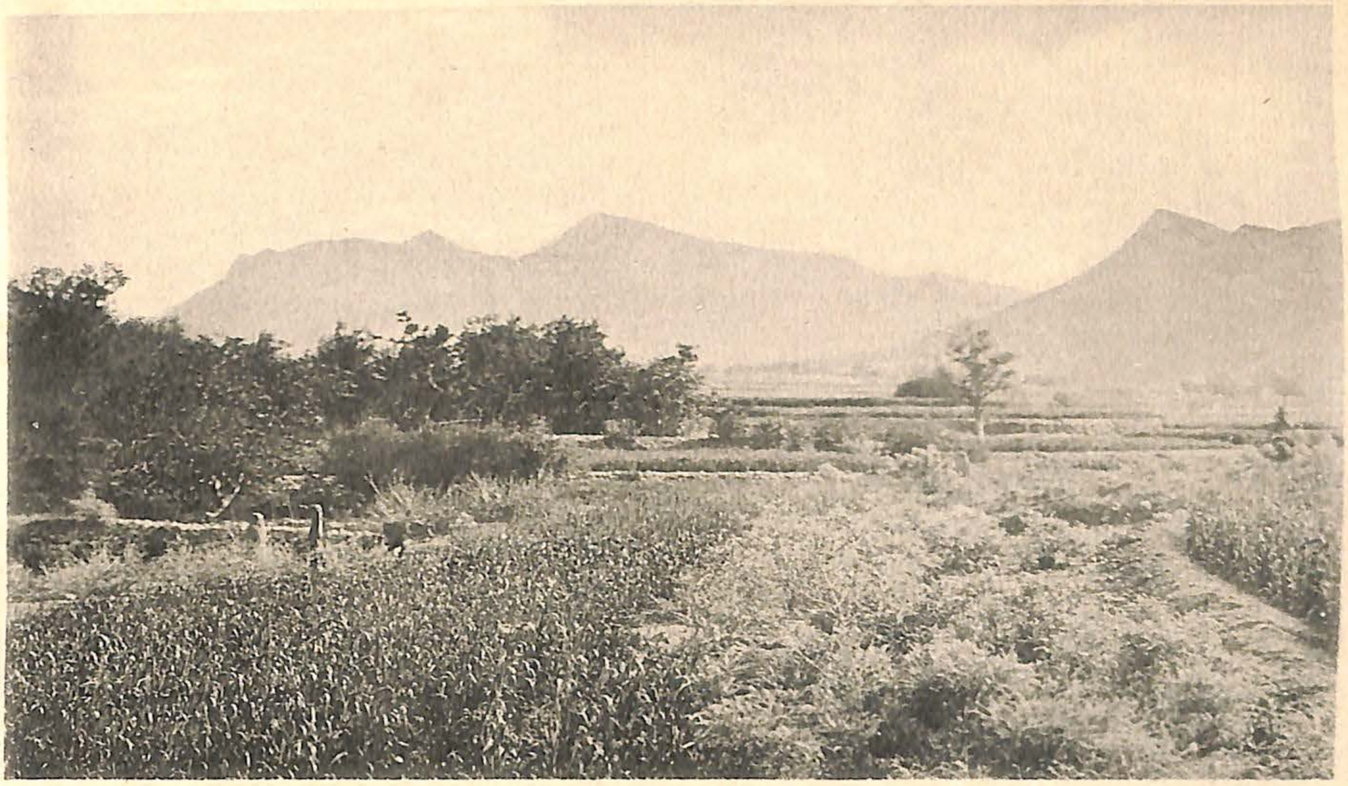
NANDANA TEMPLE.



A SUBMONTANE VILLAGE, PIND DADAN KHAN TAHSIL.



KHEWRAH VILLAGE AND MINE HILL.



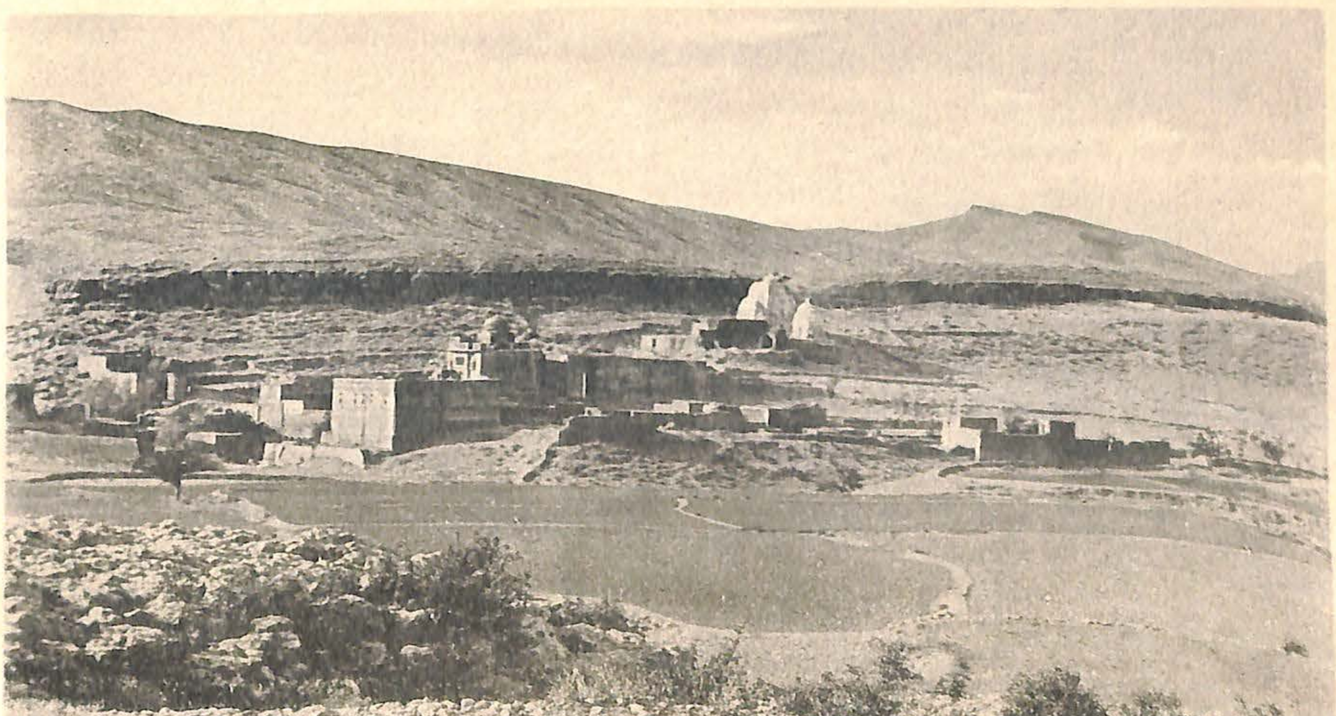
IN THE CHOA VALLEY.



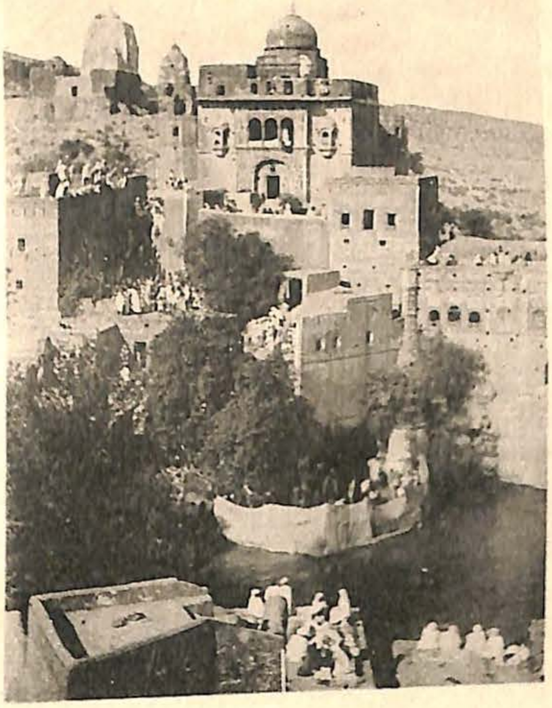
NEAR CHOA SAIDAN SHAH.



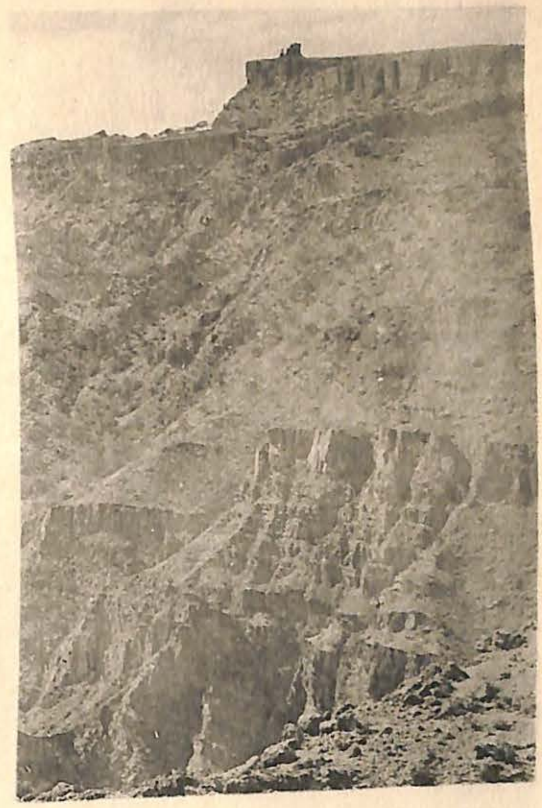
ENTRANCE TO GANDHALA VALLEY, SALT RANGE.



KITAS, FROM NORTH.



KITAS.



MALOT, DISTANT VIEW.



MALOT TEMPLES.



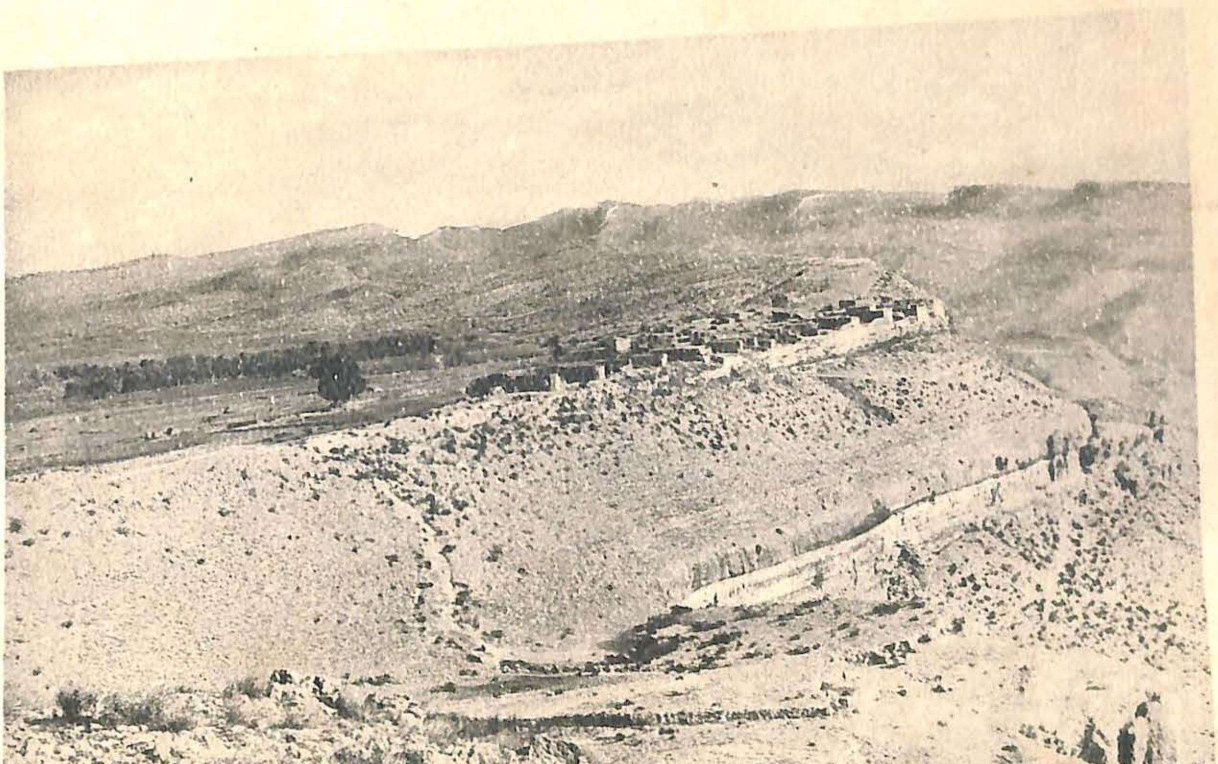
KALLAR KAHAR.



NEAR SARDHI.



THE KAHUN UPLAND, JHELUM SALT RANGE, FROM KITAS.



A CORNER OF THE VUNHAR UPLAND, AT SARDHI.